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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 09/666,890 09/20/00 0942.2570003 HARTLEY

HM12/0425 STERNE KESSLER GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC ATTORNEYS AT LAW SUITE 600 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE NW

WASHINGTON DC 20005-3934

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

EXAMINER

HOUTTEMAN, S

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/666,890

Applia (s)

Examiner

Scott Houtteman

Art Unit

1656

Hartley

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>three</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ 2b) X This action is non-final. 2a) This action is FINAL. 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Qual/935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. Disposition of Claims __ is/are pending in the applica 4) X Claim(s) 15-33 4a) Of the above, claim(s) is/are withdrawn from considera is/are allowed. 5) Claim(s) ___ 6) X Claim(s) 15-33 is/are rejected. is/are objected to. 7) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirem 8) 🗌 Claims ___ **Application Papers** 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected to by the Examiner. 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on ______ is: a approved b) disapproved. 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 13) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d). a) All b) Some* c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _ 3.
Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e). Attachment(s) 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). 15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 17) X Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). ___

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1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 15-33 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of U.S. Patent No. 5,834,201. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they differ merely in the recital of a use limitation "for determining the approximate mass of a nucleic acid in a sample."

2. Claims 15-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Carlson et al., EPA 0 466 404, 1/15/92 (Carlson) in view of Hartley et al., Gene 13:347-353, 1981 (Hartley), Mullis, U.S. Patent 4,683,195, Jul. 28, 1987 (Mullis) and Maniatis et al. "Molecular Cloning," Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1982 p. 468-469 (Maniatis)

Carlson teaches a collection of complete restriction fragments (Carlson page 8, Table 3).

The claims differ from Carlson in the recitation of fragment sizes of an integer or 10 or more.

Hartley et al. teaches this ladder wherein the integer is 123. Hartley states "it should be possible to polymerize any DNA segment by this method (Hartley, Abstract)" and "we are presently

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applying the method to both larger and smaller DNAs (Hartley, p. 352, col. 2, last line). The claims differ from the prior art in the recitation of a restriction digestion that would generate the ladder. However, Mullis et al discloses a method of introducing restriction fragment at any desired position and the use of PCR to generate products (Mullis col. 18, lines 5-9, for example).

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to introduce restriction sites using the Mullis method and alter the restriction digestion of Carlson to produce the Hartley et al. ladder. The motivation would have been to provide a linear range of samples having a known DNA concentrations in order to more reliably estimate the mass of DNA present in a sample as taught by Maniatis (p. 469, "Minigel Method" step 2). Carlson explicitly states the DNA concentrations of the restriction fragments are proportional to the length of the fragments (Carlson p. 2, line 21).

3. Papers relating to this application may be submitted to Technology Center 1600 by facsimile transmission. The faxing of such papers must conform with the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The Technology Center 1600 Fax numbers are (703) 305-3014 and 308-4242.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott Houtteman whose telephone number is (703) 308-3885. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday from 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Mondays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, W. Gary Jones, can be reached at (703) 308-1152.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Technology Center receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Scott Houtteman March 21, 2000

SCOTT W. HOUTTEMAN PRIMARY EXAMINER

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